This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

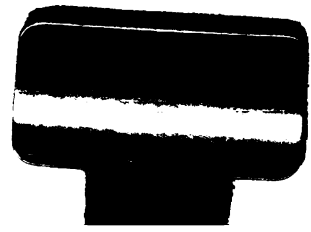
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

B452601 K
JAN 21 1909

State of Connecticut.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

1883.



MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

THOMAS M. WALLER,

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE,

JANUARY SESSION, 1883.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.
1883.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

We enter upon the duties of the responsible places to which we have been elected, under an obligation common to all of us, by wise legislation, and creditable appointments, to promote the prosperity of the people whose servants we are.

It so happens that the legislative and the executive departments are not entirely in political accord, but this circumstance, I hope, will neither interfere with our pleasant relations, nor lessen the value of our public labors. Ours is a government of parties as well as of the people. We owe our positions largely, if not entirely, to partisan favor, and while we should be mindful of the obligation such relation imposes, if we are true to ourselves and to the principles both parties profess, we shall, in the execution of the duties with which we are charged, ignore without hesitation the claims of party, when they conflict with the interests of the State.

National Politics.

I have no desire to obtrude upon you any views upon national politics, though custom has made such expression a privilege of the occasion; yet I cannot forbear to observe that the people have not, for a quarter of a century, had so much cause as now to be hopeful of legislation that will benefit their material interests and happily affect their every-day life. Nearly all the great issues of the last twenty-five years of our eventful history have been settled and disposed of, and their settlement and disposition have been concurred in by the people, always willing to concede everything but their freedom for the sake of quiet, prosperity and peace. The political animosities and hatreds these issues engendered have been obliterated by time, and, by all but the bitterest partisan, gladly forgotten. To-day there is comparatively nothing to distract public attention from the questions of tariff, internal revenue, tenure of office, economy in expenditure, honesty in administration and cleanliness in politics. These questions, which so directly concern the people, require for deliberate consideration a time like this, when, thanks be to God, peace and prosperity everywhere prevail. To-day the national representatives, seemingly more than ever impressed with the conviction that this is a government of the people, show a disposition to respond to their wants and wishes, and to lighten the burden of taxation so long and so patiently borne.

Our Own Affairs.

In preparing to recommend legislation, I have been brought to the conclusion that there is probably no State in the Union that needs legislation so little as our own; and that the people would hardly suffer by your adjournment without day, after the usual appropriations and appointments were properly attended to. Upon this happy condition of our State affairs, so creditable to our predecessors, I offer you my congratulations. The absence of a great pressure of business will give you a better opportunity to attend to that which presents itself, and to devote yourselves to matters of public importance, too often subordinated to the demands of special legislation. The same class of questions that the people are compelling Congress to cope with ought to engage your immediate attention; for if their consideration is postponed, barren as your field of labor seems now, a multitude of legislative matters may arise to interfere. Experience teaches that the appetite for legislation grows by what it feeds on.

Ballot-box.

As the sovereignty of our government resides in the ballot of the voter, it is the duty of the lawmaker: first, to afford every possible and proper facility for the citizen to qualify himself to perform his duty, and by his ballot to express his will; then to protect his ballot by preventing spurious and fraudulent ballots, or the ballots of the bribed, to be counted against

it; and by preventing a person chosen by such vicious ballots from assuming office. To this end I recommend that the law be so changed that citizens engaged in daily occupations for their daily bread may have an opportunity, in the cities and larger boroughs, if not in all the towns of the state, to appear before the registrars of voters and the boards of registration in the evenings of the several days when such officers are now required to be in session.

Your predecessors enacted laws which they had reason to hope would prevent the evil of bribery; but we all know that the evil, common to both parties, of direct bribery by paying the voter, and indirect bribery, a viler kind, by the pretended hiring of the services of the voter, has become so offensive that, unless it is checked, it threatens to endanger the perpetuity of our free institutions.

I recommend the passage of a law providing that no contributions of money shall be made, directly or indirectly, by a candidate for office, for election purposes, except those you may think best to specify; and that the person elected, before entering upon his office, shall take and subscribe an oath that he has not violated any of the provisions of the statute. I do not flatter myself that all bribery will be stopped if this suggestion is adopted, but I trust its adoption will tend, in some measure, to check it, and to make an offense, now so common, as odious at least as petty larceny.

The Primary or Caucus.

The primary, or caucus, has never been recognized in our legislation; and yet, in our political system, the caucus practically chooses the officers who govern us. Spurious ballots, bribery and corruption there, are more common than at the polls, and, if possible, more injurious.

The law I have already suggested, to prevent direct and indirect bribery and to compel candidates to purge themselves of complicity in these wrongs before assuming office, can be made to surround and protect the caucus.

These evils of the ballot box and the caucus are, I know, difficult to conquer. I urge the subject on your attention, however, hoping that your best thought and endeavor will be given to its mastery.

Civil Service Reform.

The worst evil—the father of all the rest—in the politics of to-day, is the partisanship that makes the pettiest office-holder the victim of political assessments, and compels him to be a champion or a boss of the party or clique that can manage to keep him in office. The people, who care little in what party this evil was born, now seem determined to throttle it, and the best minds of both parties are to-day engaged in constructing legislation with that end in view. Office-holders who have actually engaged in the demoralizing practices by which our politics have been debauched should, without an

exception, be retired as a class, and others, after sensible examinations by competent non-partisan boards, put in their places, and therein continued subject to removal only for neglect of duty, or for that insolence of office, long continuance in power sometimes produces.

A system that deprives an official elected by the people of the dispensation of patronage will not inflict an injury, but confer a benefit on him and his party, for the distribution of patronage is apt to make more enemies by disappointment, than friends by favor. It requires state as well as national legislation to effect civil-service reform, and any efforts in that behalf will command my hearty approval.

Woman Suffrage.

The contemplation of better political methods prepares you for a subject that has been presented to previous legislatures by some of my distinguished predecessors. The tendency of enlightened public opinion is in favor of treating women, in their relations to property, society and the state, as the equals of men. In England, and some other monarchical countries of Europe, as well as in some of our sister states, they already have and exercise a limited right of suffrage. The democratic doctrine, that the ruled should be themselves the rulers, would admit them to all the privileges of the ballot-box now enjoyed by men; but as fundamental changes in state policy ought not to be made without due deliberation or until ex-

periments in that direction have been successfully tried, I only suggest that you consider the expediency of conferring upon women the same rights of participation in school districts, as voters and officers, that they now have in the States of New York and Massachusetts. I recommend this legislation in the belief that the women of Connecticut, who have shown themselves worthy of the enlarged powers over their own property from time to time granted them by your liberal predecessors, will soon manifest a desire and capacity to use the ballot to advance the intelligence and morality of the communities in which they live, and that this small beginning will culminate in their full franchise before the end of this fast-waning century.

Finance.

The report of the Treasurer shows that the funded debt of the State, reduced by the payment of $10,000 during the year, was, November 30, 1882, $4,957,600. By authority of the act approved April 19, 1882, there were issued, and sold at a premium, bonds to the amount of $500,000, bearing three and one-half per cent. interest. I notice with pride the significant fact that Connecticut is the first State which has disposed of bonds at so low a rate of interest. The bonds due January 1, 1883, amounting to $867,000, have been paid by the proceeds of the sale and by draft upon the treasury.

The amount of the funded debt, January 1, 1883, was $4,590,600. The act of 1882, to which I have alluded, provides for the further issue of bonds to meet the payment of the bonds falling due January 1, 1884. The report further shows that the income of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1882, was $1,720,438.21, and the expenditures $1,646,432.85. The balance on hand, including surplus of $74,005.36, was $1,192,897.91. On January 1, 1883, the balance on hand was $825,897.90.

State Expenditures.

The protest, so lately and so decisively uttered by the people against extravagance in national expenditures, deserves to be heeded by us. A comparison of the past with the present state expenditures will convince you that they are increasing in a far greater ratio than our business or population, and can but impress upon you the necessity of favoring their reduction in every possible and proper way.

Humane and other Institutions.

The largest item in the list of expenditures is, as it should be, for charitable, humane, and reformatory purposes. It amounts to over $276,000. It includes the cost for the care of 380 boys in the reform school; 183 girls in the industrial school; 1,079 insane persons in the hospital at Middletown, 28 in the retreat at Hartford, 24 in hospitals outside the State; 57 imbeciles in the school at Lakeville; 146 sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals; 100 soldiers'

children in different towns; 18 blind persons at Boston; 51 deaf and dumb at Hartford, and 241 paupers at Tariffville. The people are able and willing to continue their generous support to the State institutions to which these beneficiaries belong, but rightfully require that watchfulness be continually exercised over their internal management, and care taken to avoid other than necessary and specific appropriations in their favor. Moneys given to support such institutions should be treated as a sacred fund, and religiously guarded against the growing evil of extravagance.

I understand no unusual appropriation will be asked for any of these institutions, except $30,000 for the construction of two cottages at the reform school, required for the extension of a new system of care and reformation already entered upon, and esteemed by officers and trustees of great advantage to the school as a reformatory.

As the reports of these institutions, containing itemized statements of their condition and explanations of their wants, are printed for the information of the General Assembly, I do not deem it necessary to refer to them in detail.

The Board of Charities.

While the board of charities deserves the most grateful recognition for its benevolent services, it cannot be expected to exercise the efficient supervision over our charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions that other states secure by the employment of a super-

intendent, whose whole attention is given, under the direction of a competent board, to the discharge of the same duties as the law imposes upon our board of charities. It is estimated by the commission appointed to ascertain the number of neglected, misused, and dependent children in the State, and to report some plan to properly care for them, that 5,000 come within the scope of their inquiry. It is to be hoped that by your legislation something will be done to save these unfortunates from the associations of the poor-house, and the temptations to which poverty and neglect now expose them. Many of the boys released from the State reform school, upon attaining creditable positions by good conduct in the institution, have no homes or means to support themselves, and the same is true to some extent of girls discharged from the industrial school at Middletown.

In other States, boards of charities, aided, as I have said, by competent superintendents, are able to provide, in many cases, homes for neglected children in private families, and employment for inmates of their several institutions, who have proved themselves worthy of recommendation, thereby saving the State the expense of their continued support and administering charity in the most practical way by helping its subjects to provide for themselves.

The number of our State beneficiaries is so large, and the cost of their care so great, that it may be well for

you to consider the adoption of a system that has proved in other states wise and economical.

Judicial Expenditures.

The judicial expenditures for the year were $233,207.79, being $31,402 more than those of the previous year. A large proportion of these expenses arises from a class of criminal cases appealed from justices of the peace and city courts, which ought never to have been brought, and which, in the exercise of a sound discretion, are *nolled* before trial. If the law were so changed as to compel towns and cities to pay the costs accrued before appeal, to be reimbursed in case the State received the same, it is believed that without injury to justice the number of such cases would be greatly reduced, the public saved from large expense, and the people protected from a multitude of unnecessary and petty prosecutions.

Arrangement of Terms.

While the State obtains its judicial services at as small an expense as is consistent with the subsistence of the judges and the dignity of their office, the terms of court are so inconveniently arranged that a considerable portion of their time, so valuable to the State, is absolutely wasted, expense to the State and to suitors increased, and the settlement of litigation unnecessarily postponed. I recommend the passage of a law providing that the Superior Court, like Courts of Admiralty, shall be always open, that complaints shall be returnable on a certain day in each month,

and that the judges shall annually fix the times of the sessions of court in each county for the trial of cases. This subject of judicial expenditure will undoubtedly receive the attention of the able commission on criminal procedure appointed by my distinguished predecessor, and their report on this, as well as on other matters, will deserve your attention.

Public Schools.

It has cost for the education of the 121,185 children in the public schools for the last year, $1,563,-065.16; of this sum the State paid $222,773. I have no suggestion looking towards the reduction of this expenditure to submit. I apprehend, however, that there is no labor of legislation, if well done, that will be more useful than that which is given to this very subject. Fortunately the commission charged with the duty of recommending such further or different legislation, as they may think best for the educational interests of the State, have given this matter their careful attention, and you will have the aid of their valuable report in relation to it. I hesitate to make specific suggestions as to changes in our system of public education. It is a subject about which our best educators unhappily disagree, but I feel safe in saying that the State Board of Education should consist of those only whose other engagements will not interfere with the actual performance of their duties. The statistics showing the liberality of the people in providing means for the support of the public schools,

and the remarkable proportion of the children who attend them, are not only interesting but impressive. This great interest of public education should, above all others, be managed with the most sturdy, practical common-sense. The purpose of all legislative action and control should be to provide the children in our common schools, not with a superficial knowledge of many things, but with a thorough knowledge of the common rudimentary branches of an English education. An ambitious boy, possessed of even these rude weapons, goes from the common schools well armed for the earnest battle of American life.

In addition to the cost of public schools, the State expended for public education $49,500 for the Normal School, $5,000 for the Storrs Agricultural School, and $8,388.03 for the Board of Education.

State Normal School.

The amount charged to the Normal School includes the cost of a building, now nearly completed, toward the expense of which the town of New Britain contributed twenty-five thousand dollars, and for the furnishing and equipment of which you will be asked to make a necessary appropriation. The school employs nine competent teachers, and its advantages during the year have been enjoyed by one hundred and thirty-five scholars. It is no longer an experiment. The benefit of its influence and useful work has long been realized in the teaching of our common schools. The liberal donation of the intelligent and thrifty

community in which the school has so long been located is not only creditable to the donors, but is an approval of the character of the school that should be understood and appreciated.

Storrs Agricultural School.

The Storrs Agricultural School, now in the second year of its struggling infancy, has three teachers and eighteen pupils. It received last year five thousand dollars from the State, a little less than three hundred dollars for each pupil. It is feared that unless it receives a larger appropriation this year, it will not be possible to maintain it. The large element in the Assembly directly interested in the occupation the school was founded to aid and honor will, it is believed, give their special attention to its wants and its merits.

Connecticut National Guard.

The National Guard, comprising thirty-seven companies of infantry and one battery of artillery, cost the State during the year $158,182.96. The commutation tax, amounting to $93,635.45, nearly equaled the usual expenses. The excess is due to the expenditure of $50,000 for armories, and $10,000 for a campground at Niantic. It is thought that the commutation tax for this year, estimated at $103,288.00, will be sufficient to meet the expenses. The National Guard has for years been steadily improving in character, discipline and equipment. It is to-day in such fortunate condition that the whole force could be

mustered at any place in the State accessible by rail, in less than eight hours, in every way prepared for field service.

This fine body of soldiers, many of whom have done service on the field of battle, deserves the continued support of the State, and is entitled to the respect the people have always entertained for it. The colored troops of this organization, I understand, have not heretofore been encamped with the Brigade. Whatever may be the reason for this exclusion, it should not be longer permitted.

Railroads, Insurance Cos., and Banks.

The Railroad Companies contribute in taxation towards the expenses of the State, $484,732.42. The Insurance Companies, including Fire and Life, Foreign and Domestic, $342,331.98, and Savings Banks $252,886.10. The business of the Railroads during the year has increased in a ratio corresponding with the general business in the State, although the report of the Commissioners shows that the usual percentage of net profits has not been maintained.

The Life and Fire Insurance Companies are among the most prominent corporations of the State—some of them the largest and most prosperous in the world. The last report of the Insurance department shows that the Fire Companies had over $23,000,000 of assets, and the Life Companies over $105,000,000.

The Savings Banks of the State have on deposit over $84,000,000, the largest amount ever

held by them. There are 187,471 depositors, each having less than $500 to his credit, and 50,522, each having over that sum.

These three great monetary interests, that pay in taxation more than five-eighths of all the expenditures of the State, are under your control. The same care to avoid experimental legislation and the same liberal policy of control that has characterized the past and to which they largely owe their present prosperity, should be continued. They should receive such protection, and be subject to such restrictions, as will, without doing injustice to them, best promote the interest of the State.

The omission to mention other institutions and interests of the State is not from any depreciation of their importance. I shall, hereafter, if occasion justifies, call your attention especially to them.

Taxation.

Equal in importance to economy in expenditure is equality in taxation. The existing laws requiring tax-payers to report to assessors a list of their property *liable to taxation* practically make every tax-payer his own judge on a question often difficult to decide, and one in which his pecuniary interest tends to warp and embarrass his judgment. The records of our Probate Courts in the settlement of the estates of deceased persons frequently disclose the fact that large amounts of property, owned by men of standing and character, have for years escaped taxation.

I recommend the passage of a law requiring that the tax-payer, under adequate penalty, either in person or by list, shall report to the assessors all the property owned by him, wherever it may be and of whatever it may consist, and that the assessors shall decide all questions of exemption subject to review by the board of relief.

The law now sufficiently provides for the recovery of a debt with interest and costs, but furnishes no remedy in case property escapes taxation through even the mistake or wrong of the tax-payer himself. To remedy a defect so obvious and important, I recommend the passage of a law providing that upon the discovery that property subject to taxation has not been assessed, the town in which such property was taxable, may recover in an action at law, of such owner or his estate, an amount equal to the tax which would have been assessed upon such property, had the owner thereof reported the same to the assessors. The enactment of these proposed amendments would, it is believed, largely increase the amount of property assessed, and justly reduce the taxes of the great majority of tax-payers whose only property is continually exposed to the view of the assessors.

The apprehension sometimes expressed that capital will be driven from the State by the rigid enforcement of our laws on taxation ought not to be entertained. If the laws on this subject are unjust, they should be altered or repealed; if not, they should be enforced

against property, whether as visible as a farm or as easily concealed as a railroad bond or stock certificate.

Other States have adopted the policy of exempting from taxation, under certain conditions, investments of capital in vessels, thus giving in some measure needed encouragement to their maritime commerce. I recommend that you consider the expediency of such policy, that it may, if found advisable, be adopted by you.

Sunday Law.

Our laws in relation to the proper observance of Sunday are so incongruous that I feel compelled to urge their correction and amendment. They now permit after sunset on Sunday the manufacturing establishment to be put in operation, the workshop opened, the goods of the merchant exposed for sale, and even a claim for debt to be secured by attachment; while they forbid attendance at a concert, however sacred, or at a public entertainment, however quiet, orderly and instructive. They permit, by late amendment, travel on Sunday, but impose a fine of twenty dollars upon the owner of a vehicle who allows a person to travel therein. I recommend the alteration of these laws so that on Sunday night the same immunity shall be given to attendance at a public concert, or any other orderly, instructive, and moral entertainment, that is now enjoyed during the same hours by the manufacturer, the merchant, and the sheriff in their several secular occupations; and that

the law inflicting a fine on the owner of the vehicle the traveler uses on Sunday, shall be repealed. The amendment proposed will disturb neither the quiet worship of God nor the needful rest of man on the day set apart for both.

Constitutional Amendments.

An amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors will come before you for final legislative action. The Constitution, ratified and adopted by the people themselves, clearly provides, as it seems to me, that proposed amendments can only be submitted to them, when each house of the Assembly, by a two-thirds vote, shall approve of the subject-matter of the amendment itself. If this is a correct view of your constitutional obligation, it follows, of course, that you cannot vote for this amendment unless, in your opinion, it ought to be adopted by the people, and you would so vote yourselves on the question as electors at the polls. Your failure to approve of this proposed amendment would not, in my opinion, injure the cause of morality or temperance, for experience teaches that, however easy it may be to arouse the sentiment of a people to adopt such an amendment, it is impossible after its adoption to effectually enforce it. In this State there is little occasion for constitutional prohibition. The General Assembly may, if in their opinion it is wise so to do, enact a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors under the constitution as it is,

and every town can prohibit the sale of liquors within its own limits under the laws as they are.

License Law.

The consideration of proposals to alter and amend existing laws in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors will be likely to tax your patience and test your wisdom. The public sentiment of the State is manifestly in favor of a license law that is liberal and reasonable, yet restrictive; that recognizes the right of local prohibition, as the law now does, and favors the sale, everywhere, of lager beer, cider and the lighter wines over other intoxicating liquors as the existing law fails to do. If this public sentiment is not what it should be, we must look for its elevation more to the teachers of morals than the makers of law. Careful examination of the law leads me to offer some suggestions concerning it. If licenses should be continued in force, unless revoked, until the licensee failed to pay the fee required for renewal, or until the town in which the business is located voted adversely on the question of license, the duties of the licensing power would be greatly lessened, and the large expense of its exercise reduced in proportion, without conceivable injury to the law itself. The efficiency of a license law depends so much upon the character of the court that decides to whom a license shall be granted, and when it shall be revoked, that it may be well for you to consider the expediency of relieving County Commissioners from

the exercise of a discretion so judicial in its nature and so important to the proper execution of this law, and lodging the same in a court competent by legal knowledge and experience to properly try either questions of fitness or issues of law — a court in public estimation above the suspicion of personal prejudice, or partisan bias, and familiar, by the exercise of criminal jurisdiction, with the evils this law is intended to remedy. The Superior Court, when the necessary rearrangement of its terms is perfected, could, especially if the provision for the continuance of licenses were adopted, easily attend to this duty, as it would by so doing, it may be reasonably hoped, lessen the time now required for the trial of cases arising from the violation of this very law; yet the court would in this, as in other important matters, if occasion required, employ the aid of a committee, appointed by itself, to report facts in relation to applications. It would be wiser and more economical, if found necessary, to elect an additional judge than to continue to impose upon county commissioners duties, for the performance of which, from their lack of legal education and experience, they are especially unfitted. If jurisdiction in this matter were given to the Superior Court, the attorneys for the State should appear for the people to prevent the success of improper applications. The discharge of these duties would not lessen the dignity of the court, while it would be promotive of the good order and well-being of society.

The requirement of endorsers upon applications for licenses is a better test of the applicant's energy than of his fitness. If the Superior Court were to hear and decide applications upon their merits, the reason for this requirement would cease, and the law should be amended accordingly. I recommend the enactment of a law embodying these views, and providing further that no license shall be granted except after notice of the application in a newspaper published in the town or county where the applicant resides, and after notice to the attorney for the State for such county. If the granting of licenses should not be transferred to the Superior Court, the power to revoke them most certainly should be. The power may sometimes involve large loss of capital invested in leases, fixtures, and stock. It should only be exercised after a licensee has been found guilty of violating the law, as a discretionary part of the punishment imposed by the court having cognizance of the facts proved on the trial. I cannot anticipate the character of other alterations that may be proposed, or your action in regard to them, but there is no apprehension that you will submit, for executive approval, legislation that does not recognize the right of a citizen in a free State to the utmost liberty of personal action consistent with the good order of society, or that will tend to encourage the evils of intemperance, the statistics of which are appalling.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
3 9015 06786 8789